FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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A PRIVATE ROOM, OR THE EFFECTS OF PUNCH DRINKING.

One particular dark, damp, dull, drizzly and disagreeable day, in the latter part of November, a tall, gaunt, queer looking customer, dressed in a blue coat with yellow buttons, with "yaller" striped pantaloons, and calf-skin terminations, sat "solitary and alone" in a little room, situated in a certain little tavern, in —— street, Philadelphia.

Before him was a little round table, on whose marble top was "not a little" pitcher of smoking punch, "schreechen hot," and a wine glass. The solitary individual was York—nothin' else, dear child—and that was his second pitcher full—nigh his second empty. One minute after, and you couldn't—fact you see—have squeezed a drop out of either pitcher or glass, by a forty-two pounder hydraulic press.

York rang the bell. The waiter popped his head in the door.

"Ring, sa?"

"Of course I did. Is it clearing off?"

"No sa—damp, sa—fog so thick, sa, you could ladle it out 'th a spoon, sa. Have anything, sa?"

"More punch, and strong."

"Yes, sa—immediately, sa."

The waiter withdrew, and in a few seconds returned with a third pitcher of punch, and York was beginning to feel glorious, when, on raising up his eyes, he saw his own figure in a pier glass, directly opposite. He rubbed his eyes again.

"By thunder!" said he, "there's some fellow sitting right before me; I'll swear there's impudence for you! This is a private room, sir, for my sole accommodation."

He waited a minute, expecting an answer, but his reflection only stared at him and held its peace.

"I was saying, sir, that this is my private room—mine, sir!" cried York, fetching his voice an octave higher than it was before. No answer was made, and he rung the bell furiously. The waiter made his appearance again.

"Ring, sa?"

"Yes, I did ring. Didn't I ask for a private room?"

"Yes, sa, this is a private room, sa."

"It is? Why there's a fellow sitting right opposite me now, on the other side of the table. Rot his impudence."

"Table, sa—fellow, sa?"

"Yes, there is. Well, just never mind. Bring on some more punch and a couple of glasses."

In a very short time the fourth pitcher, with two glasses, made its appearance.

York filled one of the glasses, and then shoved it over the table.

"Will you drink?" said he, addressing the figure in the glass.

"Oh, you won't eh? Well, I—I will"

And so he did.

"Better drink, old fellow," continued he.—"Your liquor is getting cold, and you look as if you was fond of the thing."

No answer being given, York finished the pitcher, and rang the bell again. In popped the waiter.

"Ring, sa?"

"To be sure I did. Didn't you hear the b-b-bell?"

"I did."

"Didn't I order a p-p-private room? Eh?"

"Yes, sa, this is a private room, sa."

"A pretty private room this is, with a f-f-fellow sitting right opposite that won't take a glass of punch when it's offered him, and a r-r-red-nosed man at that. O, well, never mind, bring more punch and t-t-tumblers. I'll try him again."

Presently pitcher number five, with glasses to match, was borne in with due state.

"Better try some, old boy," said York, coaxingly, to his double. The reflex merely looked good natured but said nothing.

"Well," continued York, with a sigh, "if this isn't the most infamous. Never mind, I'll drink the punch."

And so he did, every bit of it. About five minutes sufficed to end the pitcher. York rang the bell superfuriously. The waiter came again.

"Ring, sa?"

"Why certain. Why shouldn't I? Where's the man—who keeps the—place?"

"Boss, sa? I'll see 'im, sa."

Shortly after, mine host, a quiet looking little man, with a mottled, calico pattern face and a shining bald head, made his appearance.

"W-w-what's to pay?" demanded York, rising and assuming an air of dignity.

"Five punches—five levies, sir."

"There's the money, sir," said York, forking over the coin. "And now I want to know why, when I call for a private room, you should put me in here with s-s-sombody else?"

"There's nobody here but you and I, sir."

"Nobody! Do you s-s-spose I can't see? Do you think I'm drunk? There, look there! two of 'em, by jingo!"

"Well, sir, I must confess, I can't see but us two."

"You can't, eh?" And York dragged the landlord to the table. "Look there," continued he, pointing to the glass, "th-th-there's the rascals now. One of 'em's enough like you to be your brother, and the other is the most Lord-forsaken, meanest looking white man I ever saw."

Land warrants have further declined; some of the dealers refusing to buy yesterday, and may be quoted heavy at the following rates, viz:

120's and 60's	$1 02
80's " 160's	1 08

The passage of the new bounty laws and the bill granting land to three railroads in Iowa has depressed the market. The latter bill will cause the immediate withdrawal from market of nearly all the vacant lands in Iowa. A similar bill is pending for Wisconsin and Minnesota. Should these bills become laws land warrants must materially decline.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—The Ericson, which sailed from New York for Liverpool a few days ago, took out one of Hoe's six cylinder lightning printing presses, for the London Times. Six men were sent out with the press as "feeders," accompanied by a foreman.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1856.

At the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Caldwell presiding, a long contested will case was decided. It was the will of (Red) John McNeill, which was established by the verdict of the Jury. It had twice before been tried, but the Juries could not agree. The estate is worth perhaps $100,000, though only the real estate, worth about $40,000, was involved in the issue. For the will, Messrs. J. G. Shepherd, A. R. Kelly, Hon. W. Winslow, Wm. B. Wright, and Neill McKay; against it, Messrs. J. H. Haughton, Jas. Banks, and J. A. Spears.

Immediately after this trial came on that of John Lomax, for the murder of his son Roland Lomax, both free negroes, and both drunk at the time of the occurrence. After hearing the testimony, the prisoner's counsel, on an intimation from His Honor, submitted to a verdict of manslaughter. For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoner, Messrs. C. G. Wright and W. H. Haigh.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.—The Democracy of Cumberland and Harnett met in Convention in this place on Monday afternoon. We learn that Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. of Cumberland, was nominated for the Senate, and Messrs. J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, J. L. Bethea, and Eldridge Stewart, of Harnett, for the Commons. Frank N. Roberts, Esq. was nominated for Sheriff of Cumberland.

THE FAIR.—The Fair of the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, held in Fayetteville Hall on Tuesday evening and yesterday, was a very handsome display, whether we regard the articles on sale, the beautiful Floral decorations of the room, the large company in attendance, or, last, not least, the fair saleswomen themselves.

We learn that the receipts amount to the very handsome sum of $764 40—nearly all profit, or rather the avails of the industry of the Ladies of the congregation.

WHIG MEETING.—The Salisbury Watchman publishes the proceedings of a Whig meeting in Rowan on the 5th inst.

It was resolved that it is highly expedient and proper that the Whigs of this State and the Union should preserve and maintain their political organization. And State and National Conventions were recommended to consult and determine upon the course to be pursued by the Whigs in the coming State and National Elections.

Mr. Fillmore was recommended as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Gilmer for Governor. Donelson was not endorsed for the Vice Presidency.

THE DUTY OF THE WHIGS.—We heartily concur in the views of the Baltimore Patriot, expressed in the paragraphs below, both as to the deterioration in the character of Congress and as to the duty of the Whigs to stand aloof from both the other parties, that they may unitedly, if possible, cast their still powerful weight in the scale of *right*. We regret to see occasional notices of good old Whigs, conservative men, who have stood by their party and its principles through an age of trial, going off to a hostile camp, apparently because they cannot content themselves with being in a minority. This ought not to be. A minority should have no terrors for a patriot—only for an office hunter:—

"If we look (says the Patriot,) at the complexion of both houses of Congress now, and compare it with what it was twenty years ago, we cannot but admit that in most of the essentials of statesmanship—properly so called—the members of our national Councils have seriously degenerated from the lofty rank accorded to their predecessors. If we turn to those in official station, we find a similar want of fitness and a like diminution in the intellectual calibre of the incumbents. With our vast strides in wealth and population, there has not only been no corresponding advance on the part of those occupying the most prominent political positions, but an absolute retrogression. That there are men among us capable of guiding the helm of State with a strong grasp and a clear vision, no one will deny; but the manner in which primary meetings are now packed, and conventions managed, preclude them from the possibility of competing, with success, for those honors which inferior but less scrupulous candidates are ambitious of obtaining, and they therefore avoid entering an arena where clamor is substituted for argument, and where vigor of brain stands no chance against strength of muscle.

"In the palmy days of the Whig party, even in the midst of Democratic triumphs, the weight thrown by the former into the political scale qualified the preponderance of its great rival, and kept the balance tolerably even. Even now the same power, though greatly diminished, might be usefully and advantageously brought to bear; and it is for this reason that we warn the Whigs of the dangers which will ensue by a too hasty affiliation with either of the parties now marshaling their forces for the autumnal campaign. Hold in reserve, and only brought into action at the proper period of time, even a small but resolute body of men, wisely guided, may change a possible defeat into a certain victory; and by an alliance with that party whose principles approximate nearest to their own, may give stability to the government, and rebuke, effectually, that pernicious spirit of misrule which now threatens to undermine the integrity of our republican institutions."

RECRUITS FOR WALKER'S ARMY.—50 "very *unwarlike* looking persons," as they are described, sailed from New York for Nicaragua on Saturday last, to join Walker's army. No attempt was made to stop them, though the U. S. Marshal was present.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.—A report is given by the Washington Star, (*and we have reason to believe that it is substantially true,*) that Majors Delafield and Mordecai, and Capt. McClellan, the Army officers who have just returned from an official visit to the Crimea, were treated with gross discourtesy by the French Minister of War at Paris, just before their return. "Copies of certain drawings, &c., had been promised to them when in Paris on their way to the Crimea, which were subsequently harshly refused, because, as the French officials declared, *when they next met the American officers it would probably be at the cannon's mouth.*"

Such a remark from so high an official as a Cabinet officer, the Minister of War, is certainly calculated to excite uneasiness, particularly when the ambitious character of Louis Napoleon is regarded, in connection with the supposed necessity, to the stability of his power, that he should keep the French people constantly amused or excited, and that nothing so much takes their hearts as military glory. We know of no reason why France should quarrel with us, but if she wishes to do so, she can doubtless easily find a pretext.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.—There seems to be a doubt of the correctness of the report brought by a late arrival, that the British Cabinet had resolved not to recall Mr. Crampton. The report appeared in a paper which was not a government organ, and was ill received in some other English papers. The Liverpool Times, for instance, after remarking that the American accounts of the Enlistment question are uncontradicted, adds,—

"As we have neither seen nor heard any statement or explanation which exonerates Mr. Crampton from the odium which he has incurred with the American Government, this retention of his services in Washington, in despite of the feeling of the United States' Executive, is, it seems to us, something worse than an act of folly. It is equivalent to the conduct of an incendiary. We should have thought that Lord Clarendon would have visited with his highest displeasure one act of Mr. Crampton—to go no further—arising out of the omission of that gentleman to read, according to the instructions from his own government, an important despatch to the American Minister, until two or three months after he had received it. A Minister capable of such gross, such intolerable negligence in the discharge of the highest duties of his station, is a very unworthy vehicle to embroil two great nations which have so many interests in common."

Lord Palmerston was repeatedly cheered, when, in answer to questions put to him, he said that it was a gross exaggeration to say that 10,000 troops were to be sent to Canada. The number to be sent to all the North American provinces was less than 4,000, and only to replace those taken away for the Russian war. He said also,

"But I am not aware, even if that number were going, that any man in his senses could imagine that it was intended to make an invasion of the United States. (Cheers.) No man who is at all aware of the magnitude, the population, the resources, the public spirit, the warlike spirit of the United States, will seriously dream that, with a force of 10,000 men, any portion of their territories is to be invaded. (Cheers.) Then my hon. friend asks whether we are going to land 10,000 men—10,000 more men, I suppose—at Costa Rica. I can assure him, if he has seen that report in any quarter whatever, it has not yet come to my ears, and he may rely upon it that it is entirely without foundation. (Cheers.)

THE LOCOFOCO NATIONAL CONVENTION.—There is to be a furious contest at the opening of this body at Cincinnati, next month, over the rival factions of the party in New York, the Hard Shells and the Soft Shells. Each of these factions has appointed 70 Delegates to the Convention, and each not only claims that its own 70 *must* be admitted to seats, but that its 70 opponents must *not* be. The organ of the Hards says that "both cannot be admitted, *because, if the Convention chooses to sit and commune with Free Soilers, the National Democracy of New York does not and will not.*"

It is pretty evident, that the rejected party will bolt, and set up for itself.

In this condition of things, the Convention may adopt the words of the song of the man who was confronted by two sweet-hearts—

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

MIDSUMMER MADNESS IN THE SPRING.—That ancient body, the "American Anti-Slavery Society," held its annual meeting in New York, a few days ago, and gave vent to a series of crazy and fanatical resolutions on slavery in particular, and the ills, as they understand them, of humanity in general.

They resolved not only against slavery extension, but against the existence of slavery in its present limits; to make it sectional, to drive it out of the land; not to restore the Missouri Compromise, but to terminate all compromises, on the ground that slavery has no rights, any more than "adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy."

They also resolved that "all constitutional liberty has ceased to exist in this country;" that none but the "traffickers in slaves and souls of men" have any rights; that we are living under border ruffianism, "incarnated in the person of Franklin Pierce—*no longer the legitimate President of the United States,* but one deserving of immediate impeachment and removal for his perfidy and treason as the unscrupulous tool of the slave power." They resolved finally that "*we are in the midst of a revolution*" for sundry purposes, and that they would *neither ask nor give quarter,* but go into the fight with the motto of "VICTORY OR DEATH."

A sanguinary set! They need shaving of the head and blood-letting.

THE LATE FRESH IN THE CAPE FEAR.—For several reasons, we are not in the habit of recording the statements, generally vague, and often exaggerated, of damage to the Locks and Dams of the C. F. & D. R. Company, by those sudden and great freshes which occur in our river. The Wilmington papers have no such motives to restrain them, and therefore we now and then find in them notices of such occurences. Of such, we copy the two following, merely remarking, that we suspect the Journal's account to be exaggerated, inasmuch as we have heard of no such danger of the Clarendon Bridge as to require "almost a miracle" to save it.

"We regret to learn that the very high freshet in the Cape Fear River has done considerable injury to the works of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company. The temporary dam at Cross Creek has been washed out. The woodwork of some dam passed the Clarendon Bridge, tearing loose boats, rafts, &c. The Clarendon Bridge, at Fayetteville, escaped by almost a miracle.

The above facts we glean from the Fayetteville Argus and other authorities in Fayetteville. We have heard here, from good authority, that the whole Cross Creek dam has drifted down bodily, and the timber part, at least, is lodged above the mouth of Black River.

We are getting sick and tired of splendid promises, and such poor performances as are at the mercy of every wind that blows and every dron of rain that falls. We have got to look upon highfalutin reports from this work as gammon. We showed up this stuff once, and got a card published against us. We will be forced to investigate and show it up again. We *must* have a work to connect Wilmington with the coal fields, and when we find *something* so rotten about this one, we ought to see what is the matter. If we have been deceived about the practicability of this navigation, the sooner we know it the better. We can't be *amused* for a lifetime. If we have not been deceived about the practicability, but are fooled about the details let us know it. It is of no use for us to keep a big open *job* without results. To say that freshets do this or that, is simply to say that nature follows her course—freshets were, or ought to have been, part of the calculation, and this calculation ought to have taken them into account.

We find the former President of this mismanaged work at Norfolk, urging railroad communication with that place, and we find a writer in the Raleigh Register, urging upon Petersburg, Norfolk, Newbern, Beaufort and Raleigh, the importance of constructing a railroad from the Coal Fields to some point on the North Carolina Railroad.

We here want some facts. We are tired of fancy—at least the present writer is. We see one gentleman, formerly connected with this work, going in for Norfolk. We allude to Dr. McClenahan, once President of the C. F. & D. R. Company. Let us know where we *really* stand, and what we have to expect. Speak out, gentlemen. Speak out.—*Wil. Journal.*

Deep River Improvement.—It is true that a portion of the works at Jones's Falls has been injured by a recent freshet, but, in the absence of any *official* information as to the extent of the damages, would it not be proper for the public to suspend their opinion until such information is obtained? So soon as this is received, which we have reason to believe, will be at an early day, we shall present it to our readers.—*Wil. Her.*

THE UNIVERSITY.—It is stated in the last number of the University Magazine that the next Catalogue will contain the names of three hundred and sixty-six regular students, besides a number of law students. In 1848 there were only one hundred and fifty; but since that time the number has been regularly increasing, and the University has now a larger number of students than any other institution in the Union, except Yale and the University of Virginia.

The village of Chapel Hill, it is also said, is keeping pace with the growth of the University.

SMALL POX.—Nine cases of small pox have occurred in the family of B. C. Richardson in Johnston county. Mr. R. sickened with the disease a few days after returning from Petersburg, about the 10th of April. Hundreds of persons were with him in his store before he sickened, but no one out of his family has taken the disease.

CANDIDATE.—We are requested to announce Samuel H. Christian, Esq., of Montgomery county, as a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the District of Moore and Montgomery.

Josiah Collins, Esq., has been nominated by the Democrats to represent the Senatorial District of Martin and Washington.

D. F. Williamson, Esq., is the Democratic candidate to represent Columbus County in the next House of Commons of the State.

ELECTOR.—W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, has been nominated for Elector by the Democratic Convention of the 8th Congressional district.

COTTON.—The total receipts amount to 3,239,756 bales, against 2,563,262 last year. Increase 676,494.

Mr. Herbert, the California Member of Congress, who killed a waiter at Willard's Hotel, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. Judge Crawford, after hearing all the testimony, remarked that it could not possibly be made a case of murder.

RAISING THE WIND.—We see in a Baltimore paper that Mr. Andrew *Wind* has established a newspaper advertising agency in New York, and that he was for a long time connected with a similar agency kept by V. B. Palmer. We have some curiosity to know whether he is the man about whose ears people used to raise a *breeze* when, as usual, they could not get their accounts paid at the said V. B. Palmer's office?

These newspaper advertising agencies are generally nuisances. We refuse any *credit* dealings with them, and would especially be shy of one who was "long connected with V. B. Palmer's agency." Raising the *wind* at our expense is not to our fancy.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.

The steamer Star of the West, with Kansas dates to Saturday last, arrived to-day. She brings highly important news.

Gov. Robinson and family took passage on the Star of the West at Lexington. While on the way hither, Gov. Robinson was waited upon by a Committee appointed by the citizens, and notified that they should detain him on the ground. They stated that he was fleeing from the Territory to avoid arrest on an indictment for treason, which had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court. Robinson replied that he had been informed by one of the jury, that an attempt had been made to find a true bill, but that it had failed.

This did not satisfy the Committee, and they insisted that Robinson should remain. He finally consented on persuasion of Mr. Perkinson, the captain of the boat, and Mr. Barnard, of Baltimore. The Committee agreed to send a messenger to Kansas, to ascertain if an indictment had been found; and if not, all the expenses of detention, were to be paid. The Committee consisted of Gen. Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens of the place, who reported that a despatch from Leavenworth had been received, stating that an armed body of men were en route for Lawrence, for the purpose of destroying the evidence taken by the Committee. While Reeder was in attendance at the session of the Committee at Lecompton, on the evening of the 8th, the Deputy Marshal served a writ on him to appear before the Grand Jury at that place, to answer a charge for contempt, in having failed to comply with a summons of the Grand Jury, previously served on him. Reeder refused to obey the writ, and appealed to the Committee to sustain him, but they decided that they had no power in the case. Messrs. Howard and Sherman, however, expressed it as their opinion, that Reeder was protected from arrest by his privilege as an officer; but Oliver dissented and said that the Committee would not stand between him and the Marshal.

Mr. Reeder said that although his life was in danger in Lecompton, he would remain on his privilege in attendance on the sittings of the Committee, and warned the Marshal and his assistant, not to touch him at their peril. The Marshal left, but was expected to return on the 9th with a body of United States Dragoons.

Judge Lecompte charged the Grand Jury on the 5th, to indict all State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason; but up to the 9th, no such indictment had been found by the court, so far as the proceedings had been made public.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10th.

The late Cabinet consultations upon Nicaraguan affairs, have been the subject of much speculation here. On Thursday, the Cabinet had before them certain statements and affidavits announcing the interposition of the British frigate Eurydice at San Juan, for the prevention of passenger filibusters from proceeding up the river. Such interference the Executive will not, it is said, allow. The U. S. frigate Potomac is probably by this time at San Juan. Her commander, Capt. Paulding, is a discreet and circumspect man, of sixty years of age, and not therefore one of Lord Elgin's "hot-headed young lieutenants, aspiring to the Presidency," who would be likely to plunge the country into a war.

A collision at San Juan, upon the next arrival of the Orizaba with passengers, is much to be deprecated. The British commander there has a dispatch steamer through which he can send advices to the Admiral at Jamaica, and soon bring down any force that he may require.

The instructions of Capt. Paulding are of course unknown. New instructions may be sent down by the Orizaba, which vessel may sail to-morrow or next day, if she has been, as is said, detained for the purpose of taking instructions for Capt. Paulding and Mr. Wheeler.

That our Government will themselves interfere to prevent filibusters from joining Walker is not believed, but it is supposed that they will object to British interference for the same object.

As I have before surmised, there is danger of a collision at this point, and upon this question.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 30th April, has arrived.

Commercial.—Flour advanced from a sixpence to a shilling. Wheat declined a shilling and three pence. Corn is firm with an advance of six pence. Moderate business doing in all. Western Canal Flour 29 a 32 shillings; Ohio do 34½ a 35½. White corn 29½ a 30; yellow and mixed 30.

Cotton declined ¼; sales for the last three days 28,000 bales.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

John A. Gilmer, the American candidate for Governor of the State, will address the people at the following places:

Halifax, Saturday, June 7th.
Jackson, Northampton, Monday, the 9th.
Murfreesboro', Hertford, Tuesday, the 10th.
Gatesville, Gates, Wednesday, the 11th.
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, the 12th.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, Friday, the 13th.
Old Trap, Camden, Saturday, the 14th.
Elenton, Chowan, Monday, the 16th.
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, the 17th.
Windsor, Bertie, Wednesday, the 18th.

It is expected that Gov. Bragg will accompany Mr Gilmer.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr. THOMAS C. MOORE to Miss VIRGINIA B., daughter of Thaddeus D. Love, Esq.

DIED,

On the 23d ult., at the residence of Bishop Green, Mrs. SOPHIA A. CAGE, wife of James D. Cage, of Vernon, Louisiana, and daughter of the late Rev. Tho's Wright, of Wilmington, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Banks's Line.] May 15—Str Scottish Chief, with goods for W McIntyre, J R McDonald, O S Evans, C Goddard, S T Hawley & Son, W Prior, W H Carver, M R & Co, Starr & Williams, J N Smith, T Smith, S Young, J M Worth & Son, D Murphy, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, T B Tyson, S J Hinsdale, E Myers, C W Andrews, J W Baker.

[Cape Fear Line.] May 13—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh's Line. May 14, Str Magnolia with passengers, and goods for J W Powers, W J McDiarmid, Henry McDonald, Dr J Foulkes, Yadkin Co, M W Jessup, J H Roberts & Co, S C & J Fox, Robbins & Chilcut, T Smith, J L Bryan, S Young, S J Hinsdale, H & E J Lilly, Ray & Pearce.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Gen. Cass spoke on Monday and Tuesday in defence of his favorite doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," in connection with Kansas and the Territories. He closed by saying that the South did not interfere with the social institutions of the North; and if the North would but follow the example, we should now be the most happy and contented people, as we were the most free, upon the face of the globe.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday last, Mr. Fuller of Penn., who was the American candidate for Speaker, made a long personal explanation, in which he denounced as a forgery a reputed letter of his in which he claimed to be "a Wilmot-Proviso man up to the hub," and avowed ultra-abolition sentiments. He said he had never written such a letter. He further took broad national ground on the slavery question. And finally went into a history of the various prominent members of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, including the Hon. James Buchanan, for the purpose of showing that they had entertained extreme anti-slavery opinions; and the exhibition which he thus made of the inconsistency between the opinions on that subject now held by the gentlemen named and those entertained by them in former times was the cause of much merriment in the House.

The speech produced considerable sensation, being regarded as a hit at Buchanan, Pierce, and the free soilers. Some of the democrats gave notice that they would reply to it.

Fuller's friends immediately ordered 100,000 copies of his speech for circulation.

On Tuesday, Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania, made a speech in defence of Mr. Buchanan from an attack made by Mr. Fuller on Saturday.

Two hundred and ten thousand copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report, were ordered to be printed.

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 JUNIPER LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter, free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid. G. H. MAKEPEACE.

March 27, 1856. 91-*3m

Johnston Male and Female Academies,
JOHNSTON COUNTY.

THE Annual Examination of these Schools will take place on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June. On the 4th and 5th the patrons and friends of the School are requested to attend. On the 6th the usual Address will be delivered by Prof. Charles B. Stuart of Randolph Macon College, Va., and the public generally are respectfully invited. TRUSTEES.

Leechburg, May 8. 3-2t*

PERUVIAN GUANO,

AT Lowest Cash Market price.

Columbian Guano, containing large proportions of neutral PHOSPHATE OF LIME and free PHOSPHORIC ACID, in bags of 160 lbs. each.

Super-Phosphate of Lime in bags of 160 lbs. each, or in barrels as preferred.

ALLEN'S Celebrated
REAPING and MOWING MACHINES
that cannot clog

Every description of ***Plows*** and ***Agricultural*** and ***Horticultural IMPLEMENTS.***

A full assortment of the choicest ***FIELD*** and **GARDEN SEEDS.**

R. L. ALLEN,
189 and **191** Water Street, New York.
May 1, 1856. 1-*6tpd

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords: and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C
Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH—MORMONISM.

Letters received from the City of Great Salt Lake, shadow forth the probable fact that this Territory, the strong-hold of Mormonism, will shortly appear at the bar of Congress and demand admission as one of the States of the American Confederacy. Without having reflected much on the subject, it strikes us, at first view, as a question of deep political interest, which may possibly encounter some difficulty of solution; involving as it does, moral and religious considerations of the highest novelty and importance, at war with the long settled opinions and practices of the people of the United States, and having a direct bearing on the well-being of society, as now constituted. This singular people, now numbering some 60,000 souls, and daily increasing by emigration from Europe as well as accessions from our people, have quietly and almost unobservedly attained their present power and condition in the Western wilderness, a thousand miles midway between California and Missouri. The mass of our people have hitherto known but little of them, and cared less, regarding them as an insignificant horde of fanatical zealots, herded together because of their persecutions in Missouri and Illinois; and rather united by a sense of weakness and common danger, than the inherent force and power of their religious doctrines, and liable to be broken up and dispersed in a short time, by their anomalous character and the pressure of surrounding influences. They have read of the revelations of Heaven to Joe Smith, the founder of the sect, when a youth of fifteen years of age—of the miraculous discovery in 1827 of the "*Plates of gold*," containing the holy record of the Book of Mormon, inscribed in the Egyptian character, hid in the hill of Cumorah—of their singular laws, manners, customs and religion; and more especially, of their obscene and elaborate modes of *sealing* the marriage rites, as now practised under the holy sanction and authority of the elders of their church—of their wonderful thrift and energy, by which they have made an Eden of a Zahara, built a large walled city and caused roses and cereals to bloom in the native home of the thorn and the thistle. All these things have doubtless been noted by the people of the United States, as well as their extensive Missionary arrangements for spreading their doctrines in foreign lands and "*the Isles of the sea*," but without much reflection as to future consequences. Twenty years have rolled away since this sect was founded by Joe Smith, and they are not yet a dispersed people, but are daily acquiring new power, and now constitute a political community almost, if not quite, of sufficient size to be entitled, under the constitution, to admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and to participate in making laws for a people who repudiate, with abhorrence, their social and religious system; more especially that feature of it which not only tolerates and sanctifies a plurality of wives, but justifies and encourages the intermarriage of persons closely allied by the ties of consanguinity as necessary, in the case of the ministry especially, for the perpetuation of a *pure priesthood*. Such principles and practices are not only repugnant to the laws and doctrines of the Christian religion which we so highly prize, but are horrible and detestable violations of the laws of nature—and the admission of such a people to the rights of State sovereignty, really becomes a great moral and political question, on which the minds of the people should be brought to bear.

How will it resolve itself? The Constitution, if they have the requisite population, imposes no impediment to their admission on the ground of their religion, be they Turks, Jews or Infidels; Mahourmedans, Brahmins, or followers of Joe Smith; for Congress has no power respecting the establishment of religion. It is true that instrument says new States *may* be admitted into the Union; but possibly, since the great debate on the Missouri question, the word *may* is construed to mean *shall*, the only requirements being sufficient population to claim representation in Congress and the presentation of a constitution not conflicting in its political elements with the Constitution of the United States; and that, too, irrespective of their domestic institutions. In that debate, if we recollect aright, it was said by the great Baltimorean, Wm. Pinkney, (in referring to the assumption by the opponents of Missouri, that they had a *discretionary power* to admit or reject, as well as to restrict,) "that it was a power—a wilderness of powers—over which, as a bridge, the General Government must cross to break down the sovereignties of the States, as Xerxes crossed the Hellespont, *'the liberties of Greece to yoke.'*" The case of these Mormons is certainly a peculiar one, such as never was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and may give rise to serious difficulty. It is to be hoped, however, that there will exist no embarrassment which cannot be obviated; but we should regard the incorporation of 60,000 debased and bigoted polygamists into a State sovereignty, unless with a restriction, as an unmixed evil, the future effects of which cannot be well estimated. There may exist no difficulty in the whole matter, but taking a general view of the evils likely to flow from the political fusion with our people of so large a body of them adhering to such practices as are interwoven with their religion, and looking to their influence on future legislation and public morals, it seems to us a subject worthy of public reflection and examination. In fact, the simple problem of what we shall do to get rid of such a people, or to eradicate their noxious doctrines, is, in itself, a great question, irrespective of political considerations, when we reflect on the history of all fanatical zealots, and call to mind their adhesiveness, obstinacy and pertinacity.

Baltimore Patriot.

Growth of the West.—The letter which follows is a curiosity, says the National Intelligencer. Who can believe that the *Rock Island*, which was a sort of *terra incognita* to the General Land Office only thirty years ago, is now the *gate-way* to an Empire State beyond the Mississippi, with a population of upwards of *six hundred thousand* souls? We copy from the second volume of the work entitled *Public Lands*, containing the circular and instructions of the Land Office for a series of years:

From the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois.

APRIL 8, 1825.

SIR: There is an island, called "Rock Island," in the Mississippi river, situate, it is believed, in township No. 17, of range 2 west, in the northwesterly corner of the district of lands offered for sale at Springfield.

It is deemed necessary by the War Department to have this island reserved for military purposes. No survey of it having yet been returned to this office, this is to advise you that the island is to be considered as reserved for the use of the Government, and to request that you will furnish such official information as your office possesses respecting it.

To the REGISTER, *Springfield, Illinois.*

'Ah, Sambo,' said a sick planter to his attendant nigger, 'I fear I'm going, and I've a long journey before me.' 'Neber mind, massa,' was the encouraging answer, 'he'm all down hill.'

What utility is there in killing hogs if they are *cured* afterwards?

A Contrast.—A case of very considerable interest was decided last week in the Superior Court of the county of Chesterfield. The case involved the freedom of no less than forty negroes, who claimed to have been emancipated by a will made in 1796—the Testator dying in 1806. Previous to the death of the Testator the negroes were put under the keeping and control of his son, who continued to hold them and their offspring as his own until the present time, and whose plea against their manumission was that he had held them in possession since the death of his father in 1806. The jury, however, took a different view of the matter, and after a laborious investigation, declared by their verdict that the negroes were free. We have chronicled this case chiefly for the purpose of showing the contrast between the city of Boston and the good old county of Chesterfield. In the former, with all its refinements and attainments in Literature, Arts and Sciences, with its spires of a hundred churches pointing to the blessed abode of peace and good will, and its chimes of sonorous bells so often summoning the descendants of the good old Pilgrims to the worship of the God of their fathers, when a fugitive slave is restored to his master in conformity with the solemn injunctions of the constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, raging mobs are raised and human life is sacrificed on the bloody altar of Fanaticism. In the latter—settled by plain Virginia Slaveholding Farmers, and being a dense Slaveholding community, a jury of twelve men when convinced that Law and justice demanded it of them, bow in humble submission to their behests and on their oaths declare that forty negroes, held for fifty years in bondage, are *free* men. Something of a contrast; this Mr. Greeley—don't you think so?

Petersburg Intelligencer.

AMERICAN SANG FROID.

Far away from the great cities, half hidden in the foliage, was the modest log hut of a man, half trapper, half fisherman, and more than half savage. Of course his name is Smith. He was married, and he and his wife in this one little chamber led the happiest of existences, for on an occasion she would not object to go twenty miles to hear the Baptist minister preach.

One evening about sundown they were both together in their little cabin—she knitting stockings for the next winter's snows, he cleaning the barrel of his fowling piece, all the parts of which were lying dismounted about him—both busy, and neither uttered a syllable.

By degrees a dull but regular sound breaks upon the silence of the wilderness. The steamer is ascending the river, making the best of its way against the stream. But neither Smith nor his wife pays any attention; he goes on cleaning his gun, she knitting her stocking.

The air, however, darkens; a thick smoke rises upon every side; a formidable explosion is suddenly heard; one would have said it was a discharge of several cannon at once. The boiler had burst; the vessel was sunk; every thing was destroyed.

Smith and his wife did not look up; he went on cleaning his gun, she knitting her stocking, for explosions of steamers are so common.

But this was one which was to interest them more nearly, for scarcely had the explosion ended before the roof of the cabin split in two, and something heavy descended through the aperture. This something was a man, who dropped between the pair, without, however, disturbing either—he still cleaning his gun, she still knitting her stocking.

But the traveller, so rudely introduced, seemed rather astounded at his descent. After a few minutes, however, he resumed his coolness and began to look about him, fixing his attention at last upon the hole through which he had just arrived. "Ah! my man," said he, at length, addressing Smith, "what's the damage?"

On this Smith, who had not given up his work, put aside his rifle, and, looking up to estimate his loss, answered, after some reflection, "Ten dollars."

"You be hanged!" exclaimed the traveller. "Last week, in the explosion I happened to be in with another steamer, I fell through three flights in a new house, and they only charged me five dollars. No, no, I know what's the thing in such matters. Here's a couple of dollars; and if that won't do go and sue me, and be hanged."

M. L'Alembert's "Tour en Amerique."

MAKING LETTER ENVELOPES.

Tons of paper and barrels of mucilage are used up in this city every month in the manufacture of an article so insignificant and unpretending as letter envelopes. Four firms are engaged in the business on a large scale, and several others in a small way. It is estimated that the number of envelopes made in this city every week, is at least 4,000,000. Probably the largest concern is Lyon & Raynor, in Beekman street, which is said to turn out nearly 1,500,000 weekly, embracing 1,000 varieties. They employ girls in folding, which is the most common method, while others, such as J. Q. Preble, another large concern, manufacturing 1,000,000 per week, employ machinery. Out of New York, there is a factory in Worcester, Mass., which manufactures to a large extent, and there is one doing a moderate business in Philadelphia.

The process of manufacture adopted by Lyon & Raynor, may be briefly described. A ream of paper, or about 500 sheets, is placed under a knife of a shape corresponding with an envelope when entirely opened, which is forced down by a powerful screw press, worked by a hand lever. The pieces cut out, slightly adhering at the edges, from the action of the knife, resemble a solid block of wood, until broken up. The flap is afterwards stamped by a similar process, a boy being able to prepare 50,000 per day in this manner, taking one, two or three envelopes at each movement of the hand. They are then taken by 100 girls seated at long tables, by whom they are folded and gummed. A single girl will apply the gum to 60,000 or 70,000 in a day, and from 5,000 to 7,000 may be folded in the same time. In these processes, the girls acquire great celerity and skill, being stimulated by the wages offered, which vary from 12 to 30 cents for each 1,000. The envelopes are next counted, banded and packed. Some varieties are embossed, or otherwise decorated, requiring additional labor. The establishment of which we are now speaking, consumes not far from 12 tons of paper per month, in the single article of envelopes. This quantity of paper, at 10 cents per pound, would cost $2,500. The machines employed to make envelopes are very curiously constructed. Each piece of paper, upon being cut into the proper shape, is placed on a kind of artificial hand, which conveys it over an aperture of the size of an ordinary letter, when a plunger drives it through, gumming and folding it in the process. It then falls into a box, which, by revolving at intervals, is gradually filled up with packages of twenty-five, ready for use. These machines average 20,000 envelopes per day, and are capable of turning out eighteen per minute.

The business is in some danger of being overdone. For some time past, it has doubled almost every twelve months, until a very large capital is embarked in it, and competition has reduced the profits to a very low figure.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

"NATCHEZ UNDER THE HILL."

Green, the "Reformed Gambler," in a letter to the New York Times, gives the following horrible picture of that eminently bad place, "Natchez under the Hill:"

"When I first knew 'Natchez *under the Hill*,' it was at the height of its famous notoriety. I do not suppose that London, or Paris, or New York, could have found its parallel in wickedness—certainly it had no equal on this continent. Every house, I think without exception, was occupied by gamblers and prostitutes, by robbers and murderers. A description of a single house will illustrate. On the ground floor, the front room was used for drinking and dancing. In this room the vilest of both sexes held high revel. Faro-banks were nightly crowded by excited players, and the gamblers never failed to reap rich harvests—for what their game could not accomplish, their pistols and bowie-knives could. Cock-fights, dog-fights, and other similar brutal sports, were usually conducted in a separate apartment in the rear of the gambling room; while the upper portion of the house was occupied by abandoned women and their more dissolute companions. Such was Natchez when the gamblers had possession of it; it is not, therefore, surprising that robbery and murder, and all the rankess offences in the darkest catalogue of crime, were of daily occurrence in that place of world-wide notoriety. It was in one of the houses I have described that I first saw Pat Hearne, now of New York.

Many tough stories of this notorious place, as it existed in its palmy days, are told by the river men. An old stager related to us the following:

"The town was at the height of its infamous notoriety. Almost its only inhabitants were gamblers, cut-throats, and prostitutes. It was hardly considered safe for a stranger to go ashore unless armed to the teeth and accompanied by a squad of dare-devils. Robberies and assassinations were of daily—almost hourly—occurrence. Many of the river captains were in league with the devils who ruled it, while others were held in the most slavish fear.

"A different man, however, was Captain L——. He feared neither man nor devil. His boat was one of the largest and his crew the most hardy and fearless on the Mississippi. Brave, chivalrous, honorable, and generous to a fault, he considered his boat a castle, and all on board as under his patronage and protection. Was a passenger robbed, he gave himself no rest until the money was restored, or the thief detected. Did a blackleg come aboard, he was put ashore the moment he evinced bad conduct.

"During a downward trip the boat of Captain L—— had occasion to touch at 'Natchez under the Hill' to take in some freight. One of the passengers, who lounged into one of the hells in the immediate vicinity of the store, was robbed of a large sum of money. The moment he discovered his loss, he rushed to the Captain and told his story. The latter apparently paid no attention, but waited until the freight had been all transferred. He then coolly walked up to the door of the 'hell' aforesaid, and demanded the delivery of the stolen money. Of course his demand was disregarded, and himself threatened with a pistoling if he didn't go about his business. Going on board his boat, he ordered all hands to arm themselves and come ashore. At the same time he directed an immense cable chain, used for anchoring and other purposes, to be carried ashore, *and wound about* the tenement in which the thieves were, and secured, of course at both ends, to the boat. This done, the Captain, armed to the teeth, and accompanied by the crew, approached the door of the 'hell,' and once more demanded the stolen money; but was again denied. He then said he would give the robbers five minutes to make up their minds, and if at that time the money was not brought on board, he would drag the house into the river, and take it to New Orleans with him. Accompanied by his men, he then went on board and ordered up steam. Still the thieves did not appear; and, as the time was just expiring, the engine was put in motion—the cable made taut, and the thieves' tenement subjected to a strain that made every stick of timber in it groan. Another moment, it would have been dragged headlong into the river, blacklegs and all, when one of the fraternity rushed on board the boat with the money. The cable was unloosed, the Captain wickedly touched his hat in adieu to the discomfited thieves, and the noble steamer disappeared behind the jutting bluffs with a triumphant snort."

Captain L—— often touched at 'Natchez under the Hill' after that, but the blacklegs always gave him a wide berth.

The coming Sickness.—The germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements. Everything points to the approach of a sickly summer and autumn. It should, therefore, be the care of every person to preserve the several functions of their body in their full tone. Disease falls first upon those whose organism is already disordered through their own neglect. Guard well against *constipation* and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestible. Avoid all green and half-matured vegetables and fruits. Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your bodies; and, above all, begin the work of purification about your yards and in your houses early, and do it thoroughly. Cleanliness, simple diet, and regular habits will form the strongest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell where the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who puts his house in order.

Hunter's Medical Specialist.

Shrewd Reply.—James II, when Duke of York, made a visit to Milton, out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation, the duke said to the poet, that he thought his blindness was a judgment of heaven on him, because he had written against Charles I, his (the duke's) father; when the immortal poet replied, "If your royal highness thinks that misfortunes are the indexes of the wrath of Heaven, what must you think of your father's tragical end? I have only lost my *eyes*—he lost his *head*."

Our Deference to Women.—A remarkable evidence of the American's veneration for women has just been exhibited in Indiana. The women in the town of Salem, in that State, mobbed the grog shops of the place, spilled their liquors upon the earth, and literally smashed the business of dram selling. No resistance was made to them more serious than barring doors and uttering humble entreaties. But a man, an unlucky heowner of a newspaper, justified their action in the "True American Flag." Presto, change! The liquor dealers flew at that Flag, struck it forthwith, and made a hashed pi of its cases, types, stands, and presses.

The Montpelier Freeman says that at a social gathering in that vicinity recently a young gentleman had the task of "getting a wife" imposed upon him during the evening's amusement, and with a young lady went through a mock ceremony, as they both supposed, of being married; but it was afterwards discovered that the person who married them was a *real* justice, and the matrimonial knot could not be untied! The parties are satisfied with their bargain, but are considerably nettled at the manner in which they were launched upon the sea of matrimony.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.

Further from Kansas—Free State Officers Indicted for High Treason.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Free State Governor of Kansas, has arrived here, and publishes a statement in regard to her husband's detention at Lexington. She denies that he was aware of an indictment against him previous to his leaving the Territory.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat, under date of the 7th, says: "Indictments for high treason have been found against Ex-Governor Reeder, Governor Robinson, Robert Lane, and other Free State men.

"News was brought to Lawrence by Missourians that secret hand-bills were circulating that forces were marshalling on the border counties. The people are warned to prepare for defence."

DETROIT, May 10.

Enforcement of the Michigan Prohibitory Liquor Law.—Much excitement was occasioned here yesterday in consequence of the arrest of four persons for violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The military were called out to preserve the peace. During the examination of the cases to-day the informer was driven from the court room and chased into a neighboring house, which was besieged by an excited crowd several hours. He finally returned, and the trial proceeded without further interruption.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

The Susquehanna Ordered to Nicaragua.—The war steamer Susquehanna has been ordered to Nicaragua. She sails to-morrow from this port.

LYNCHBURG, May 15.

Accident on the South Side Road.—The rear car of the up mail train on the South Side Railroad, was thrown from the tressle work on the Island, here, to-day, in consequence of the front break of the coach becoming dislodged, and falling under the wheels. The engine and baggage cars went over in safety, but the coach was smashed to atoms. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but several passengers were slightly injured. A Mr. Spiller received the most serious injuries, but they are not considered dangerous.

We regret to hear that Dr. Wm. R. Trent of this city was among the passengers injured. A despatch from him received by his brother, stated that he "was much hurt."—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW YORK, May 10.

Advices from Pernambuco have just been received, which announce that the yellow fever was raging there with dreadful fatality. Besides the fever there had been twenty-two thousand deaths from cholera.

Chicago.—With the exception of San Francisco, no town has advanced like this. In 1840 its population was 4,700; the census in June last gave 83,000, and it is now nearly 100,000. Its business keeps pace with its increase. Less than 20 years ago it imported its breadstuffs, and it is now the largest primary grain port in the world. It is also the largest lumber market, the sales last year being over 300,000,000 feet. The country naturally tributary to it is, as yet, but sparsely settled, and is filling with the greatest rapidity—the railroads already built furnishing abundant facilities for transporting to market, and, like the spokes of a wheel, these all centre at Chicago. There is—there can be—no doubt of the continued and rapid prosperity of this city.

A law has been passed by the Legislature of Iowa providing that railroad trains shall come to a full stop on approaching crossings, under a penalty of $500, half to go to the informer. If life or property is destroyed by violation of this act the penalty is double the value of the property, or from $10,000 to $50,000 for life, to be recovered by the representatives of the deceased—amount recovered to go to the widow and children, if any; if neither, to go as other personal assets.—*Nat. Intell.*

Land Warrants.—The passage by Congress of a bill granting large quantities of lands to the State of Iowa for the construction of four railroads has had the effect to create a panic in the market for land warrants. As this measure will almost close the land offices in that State, warrants are expected to fall below one dollar per acre. Purchasers are reluctant to go much beyond that rate at present. So we are informed by a dealer of this city.—*Nat. Intell.*

Congress Printing.—The entire publishing expenses of the United States for the year ending March 5, 1856, according to the report of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, were as follows:—

For Printing	$128,437 67
Binding	150,327 90
Paper	167,521 03
Engraving	127,994 00
Total	$574,280 60

Experiments with Cast Iron.—The interesting fact is developed, by experiments of the United States Ordnance Department, that iron, by repeated fusion, up to a certain number of times, is thereby greatly improved in strength. Guns cast solidly and those cast hollow, through which latter water was made to circulate after casting, showed an astonishing difference in their relative strength, the difference being in favor of the hollow-cast gun, which is attributed to the method of cooling, the solid gun, contracting from the outside, exerting a strain upon the arrangement of the particles of the metal in the same direction as the strain of the discharges. The experiments also showed that old castings are a great deal stronger than new. The eight-inch guns, proved thirty days after being cast solid, stood but 72 charges; thirty-four days, 84 charges; one hundred days, 731 charges, and six years, 2,582 charges. This phenomenon is accounted for by supposing that the particles strained in the cooling re-adjust themselves in the course of time to their new position, and become free or nearly so. There are important facts for engineers.

Avoid them.—Southern men should not patronize the Astor House, New York. Why? Because the proprietor, Mr. Stetson, was one of the Vice Presidents of a Black Republican Mass Meeting lately. Southern families should not send their daughters to Miss Dutton's Female Academy, in Hartford, Conn. Why? Because she has given twenty-five dollars to buy a Sharpe's rifle, to shoot southern men with in Kansas. We must love our enemies and do them good; but about the only way to win an abolitionist from his ways, is to cut loose the bonds of pecuniary interest, and leave him to reflect in monetary isolation. If this fails to bring him to his senses—still let him alone.—*Ral. Christian Advocate.*

Distributing the Medicine.—Dewey, the 'town agent' for the distribution of the 'ardent' in Burlington, Vt., formerly kept a clerk who will make a good treasurer by and by. Having grown quite disgusted with the shabby pretexts that the old tipplers would offer as a reason for 'medicine,' he grew as sharp in his examinations as a quarantine doctor. One day an old 'hard head' asked for a pint of brandy. "What is your difficulty?" inquired the boy. "Why," said the man, laying his hand pathetically on his abdomen, "the fact is, I am rather loose." "Well," replied the clerk, this is no place to get *tight*."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, 10th May, 1856.

Editors of the Observer: It is evident that the Editor of the Argus alluded to *some body*, when he characterized certain persons who claimed to be old line Whigs, who were endeavoring as such to injure the Know Nothing Party, as "secessionists in 1851, and traitors always." The denunciation is in *general* terms, to be sure; but many persons in this section of country, and in yours too, I learn, have supposed that Mr. Cameron intended to include the undersigned in the category of "traitors" whom he has denounced. The Editor may probably suppose it vanity, when I say that I have never had a doubt that the piece was aimed at me, in part, if not entirely. As I think so, I ask for the use of your columns, for self-vindication, and to let my friends in this county and elsewhere know what position I occupy in regard to the politics of the present day. Outside of this county, it is, I presume, of no consequence what I think on any subject—but in it, I have many friends who have heretofore given me their confidence, and which confidence I have never betrayed, who have a right to know what my opinions are. The reasons for these opinions, I shall probably take another means of giving them.

In 1844 I voted for the first time, and the vote was cast for Gov. Graham against Col. Hoke. Since then, I have steadily voted for the candidates of the Whig Party. I never supported any other candidates, until the last Congressional election, when I gave my aid to Mr. Reid, the candidate of the party to which the Argus now belongs. I have also, as the Editor well knows, been five times a Whig member of the General Assembly from the Whig county of Richmond. As such, I have attempted to discharge, with rational "loyalty," my duty to those who chose me as their representative. I acted always independently, as the Journals will show, and thus I believe secured the confidence of moderate men, both in the Legislature and out of it. At all events, the good people whose agent I was, have more than once expressed their satisfaction of my "loyalty" to their principles and faithfulness to their interests, in a way to make me feel proud of my constituents. They never did regard me as a "traitor," and they do not now. The Argus has no power to make them think thus harshly of me.

"Secessionists in 1851, and traitors always." In 1851, it is well known I differed from many of those with whom it was my pleasure generally to act, in regard to the nature of our Government. I did not think that the resistance of a State, as such, to the General Government, was of the same character as the resistance of a portion of the people of a State to the authorities of the State. In other words, although I did not go to the extent that many persons did, in my notions of State Rights, I was classed as a "secessionist," and denounced as an enemy to the peace of the Union and the integrity of the Constitution. I denied it. I stated over and over again, that the charge of disunion brought against me, was *false*, by whomsoever made. I say so now. I always was, and am now, as true a friend to the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, to that Union which it made, as any man can be. But the Argus says I am a "traitor." I scorn the charge, and hurl it in his teeth! "A traitor"! Who is he that dares to apply the word "traitor" to those who are at least his equals? Is he a man who has never changed his principles? Has not the Editor himself opposed Internal Improvements? Did he not take that position before the people of Richmond county in 1852? Did not the Argus Editor get his Southern blood warmed up, when he issued a prospectus to publish a paper in *South Carolina*? Did he not quit the Whig Party, simply *because it did not run a candidate for Congress in a District containing 3000 Democratic majority—where but one Whig had ever seriously contested*?

There is but one charge in the characteristic article to which I allude, which is true, and that is that I am opposed to the American Party. There is no doubt of that. I shall not support the nominees of the Party, unless I believe them most likely to defeat the Black Republicans. Then, objectionable as the position of the party is, I would not hesitate to support them. I regard the rights of the South as paramount to every thing else, and I never will support a party which does not, in my opinion, boldly stand up for the guaranties of the Constitution, and thus pledge itself to protect the section in which I live. And yet, I do not claim to be a better friend of the South than many who differ from me. I have not questioned their honesty, and will not do so. I have been and am a believer in that part of the Kansas Nebraska bill which leaves the people free to mould their domestic institutions as may please them; and I announced in the last House of Commons that I would support no man for United States Senator who was opposed to it. I voted for Messrs. Badger and Barringer, who were known to be its friends. The platform (if it has one) of the American Party denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and therefore places the party in opposition to the Kansas bill; for it is well known that the two are incompatible. For that reason, I cannot go for Fillmore and *Donelson*. *I will not denounce President Pierce for signing a bill which removed an odious statute from the books, whereby foul injustice was done to the South.*

I cannot but oppose a party which, though claiming to be *national*, has not a Representative in Congress from the North (no not *one*—not even the great Fuller,) who preferred the election of Gov. Aiken to Banks the Black Republican. I cannot support a party *whose every Convention in the Northern States* denounced the Kansas bill, and opposed the admission of new States into the Union whose Constitutions tolerate slavery. I cannot aid in the success of a party, at the North, which calls upon me to defend it against the Irish and the Roman Catholics, *while it is warring on my rights*. If they can't let us alone, we, who are not troubled with Foreigners and Romanists, ought to allow them to defend themselves. I cannot support a party which is anti-Romanism in North Carolina, and *not* anti-Romanism in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana. I cannot support a party which joins with Seward and Giddings and Hale (not E. J. & Son) and Greely and Sumner, in denouncing the present patriotic Executive, on account of his "re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." I cannot support a party which in June endorses the Kansas bill and in February denounces it.

I mean to discharge my duty to the Country, as an independent freeman, and I shall support the candidates of that party which endorses the Kansas and Nebraska bill and the Fugitive slave law, if such a party can be found, by whatever name it may be called. If the condition of the country was such as it was in 1844, I would vote the Whig ticket, if one was presented. Now, things are changed. The great issue will be between the friends of the Constitution and the advocates of the "higher law." Southern Know Nothings I believe to be good men, but I have no use for Northern ones. (I found them out last Summer, when among them.) My belief is the race will be between the Democratic Party and the Black Republicans, and that the ticket of Fillmore and *Donelson* will not carry three States, and not one which would not otherwise go for the nominees of the Democratic Party. The first object of all Southern men ought to be, to defeat the Seward alliance, at all hazards and sacrifices, and for one I am willing to make them.

Very respectfully,

WALTER L. STEELE.

N. B. I neglected to say that I once belonged to the Know Nothing Party; but when I found (as the Senior Editor of the Observer knows) that Northern and Southern Know Nothings were by no means the same thing in principle, I left it. *I never* DENIED *belonging to them.*

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Medical Society of North Carolina commenced its seventh annual session in this City, on Tuesday last, in the Supreme Court room in the Capitol; and adjourned on Thursday evening.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the annual address was delivered in the Senate chamber, before the members of the Society and some of our citizens, by Dr. Edward Warren, of Edenton. The subject of the address was, *the Medical profession, its character, its history, and progress.* The address was well conceived, handsomely written, and delivered in good style. His allusion to the pestilence at Norfolk, and his tribute to the moral courage and undaunted heroism of those members of the profession who devoted their services and their lives in that trying time to the cause of suffering humanity, were most impressive and beautiful, and his delineation of the character of the true physician struck us as just, full, accurate, and altogether worthy of the occasion and of the Society in whose name he spoke.

We learn that Dr. Mason read an able paper on the epidemic fevers incident to his immediate locality on the Roanoke; and Dr. Pittman also reported some interesting cases in surgery. Discussions upon a variety of subjects took place, and were participated in by a number of gentlemen.

The officers of the Society for the present year are as follows: Dr. Johnson, of Raleigh, President; Dr. Gibson, of Concord, Dr. Manson, of Granville, Dr. Whitehead, of Rowan, and Dr. Faison, of Duplin, Vice Presidents; Dr. W. G. Thomas, Wilmington, Secretary; Dr. J. B. Dunn, of Wake, Treasurer. The next annual address will be delivered by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the American Medical Association:—Drs. Manson, Faison, Pittman, Mabry, Dickson, Satchwell, McKee, Warren, Macon, Pow, Kelly, Henderson, and P. P. Peace.

On Wednesday evening the members of the Society, with a number of invited guests, partook of a banquet at the Yarborough House, which was given by the physicians of Raleigh to the members of the Society. The preparations by Col. Yarborough, were in excellent style; and the evening passed away most agreeably and pleasantly to all.

The next annual meeting of the Society will be held in the town of Edenton, on the second Tuesday in April 1857.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Henry Britt, a highly esteemed citizen of Sampson county, accidentally shot himself, on the 15th instant, while carelessly attempting to raise a brush from the bottom of a ditch with a breech of his gun. The piece was discharged, lodging the contents in his mouth and face, killing him almost instantly. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely end.—*N. Carolinian.*

Fire.—Chamouni, the residence of Mr. E. J. Lutterloh, on Wrightsville Sound, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is not known, but is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $850—$400 of which is covered by insurance in the N. Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.—*Wil. Herald.*

L.A.M.P.

A FOUR Arm CHANDELIER—new and in complete order, with drops; burns camphine; will sell it at cost and charges, ($35.)

J. H. ROBERTS & CO

May 14, 1856. 4-tf

Town papers copy twice.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE.

A SPLENDID pair of Sorrel Horses, 5 and 6 years old—fine movers; a new style of Coach and Harness to match. All new. Will be sold because we have no use for them. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

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TUNING AND REPAIRING PIANOS!

BY PHILIPPE HENLE, Professor of Music at the Fayetteville Female High School.

May 15, 1856. 4-tf

THE GREAT IRON WHEEL.

A FEW still on hand. Price $1.

E. J. HALE & SON

Brownlow on the "Great Iron Wheel."

EXPECTED, in a few days, a large supply of Parson Brownlow's Review of the "Great Iron Wheel." Orders will be supplied according to priority. Price $1, cash, or $8 75 for 10 copies. Postage by mail, 9 cents each, additional.

May 13. E. J. HALE & SON.

EQUITY LAND SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of Paul Nichols and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 3d June next, a Tract of Land (256 acres) in Cumberland County, lying on the West side of Cape Fear, South of Rockfish, and adjoining the lands of David Pone, Thomas Memory, Neill McNeill and George Wilder. The said Land is valuable for its Timber, and will be sold upon a credit of six months. Bond and security required from the purchaser. W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

May 13, 1856. 4-3t

FOR SALE.

MY DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT on Green Street. For terms &c., apply to D. & W. McLaurin or A. E. Hall. T. M. SACKETT.

May 12, 1856. 3-3tpd

WANTED.

10 SHARES of Cape Fear Bank Stock. Apply, with Cash price, at this Office, by note addressed to "W."

1856.

SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH.

North West Corner Market Square.

April 19. 97-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT.—On Thursday, a free negro girl named Rachael Freeman (a relative of John Lomax who had been convicted of manslaughter on the previous day,) was tried on a charge of setting fire to the dwelling of Mr. A. H. Whitfield, in this place, which was burnt to the ground a few weeks ago. After a patient examination, occupying the entire day, the jury found her guilty. For the State, Solicitor Strange and Jas. Banks, Esq. For the prisoner, Wm. B. Wright and Jos. Baker, Jr. Esqs.

Subsequently, a new trial was granted, for the reason that Cuffee, one of the witnesses, disclosed a weakness of intellect upon his examination, which rendered the Judge unwilling to pronounce sentence. He expressed regret that he had not withdrawn his testimony from the Jury.

John Lomax, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to whipping and six months' imprisonment.

The trial of Sam, for the murder of Capt. McDiarmid, was removed, by affidavit on the part of the prisoner, to Robeson county, at the next Fall Term. For the State, Solicitor Strange and C. G. Wright, Esq. For the prisoner, Wm. H. Haigh, B. Fuller and B. R. Huske, Esqs., were assigned by the Court.

The Solicitor for the State sent to the Grand Jury a Bill of Indictment against the Bank of Fayetteville for issuing small notes. The Grand Jury returned it *"Not a True Bill."* But under the instruction of the Court, that they were not judges of the law, and had no discretion in the matter if the *fact* of such issues had been established by testimony before them, they took the Bill back and found it *"A True Bill."* By agreement, the case goes at once to the Supreme Court, at its Term next month.

The charter of the Bank is not involved in this case, we learn, but only the penalty for issuing small notes.

In the matters of Harnett County, proceedings came up on a petition of a portion of the Magistrates and citizens, praying for an injunction against Paschal McKay, to prevent him from completing a Jail and Court House at Toomer; on the ground that the County seat had not been properly located, and that the Magistrates had refused to levy a tax to defray the expenses of erecting the said public buildings. For the petitioners, Messrs. J. Winslow, Strange, Haigh and Fuller; for McKay, Messrs. Haughton and Howze.

His Honor declined to grant the Injunction.

Whereupon, the petitioners moved that a rule be served upon the Justices of Harnett, to show cause why they should not be attached and put in contempt, for progressing with the buildings in defiance of the mandate of Judge Ellis; which was granted.

His Honor then, on motion by Messrs. Haughton and Howze, granted a rule upon the Magistrates of Harnett who had refused to levy a tax, to show cause why they too should not be placed in contempt.

We were misinformed as to one of the trials of the will of John McNeill, mentioned in our last. The first trial, in the County Court, resulted in establishing the will. The second, in the Superior Court, was a mis-trial, the jury failing to agree; and the third, at this term, resulted in favor of the validity of the will.

The Court closed a very arduous Term on Saturday afternoon, but little impression having been made on a large Civil Docket,—for which a Special Term has been ordered,—the State Docket having engrossed most of this Term. The hard-working Judge spared neither himself nor the Bar in his untiring efforts to despatch business.

The Fayetteville Independent Company, Major Vaughon, to the number of between 50 and 60, left here this morning in the Steamer Flora McDonald, on a visit to Wilmington.

THE LADIES' FAIR.—The gross receipts at the Fair held by the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church last week were $795 41, of which $683 were clear profit.

COUNTY POLITICS.—An American meeting here on Thursday evening, recommended the members of the party in Cumberland and Harnett to meet in Convention in this town on the first Monday in June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly.

The Carolinian says that the nominees of the Democratic party have accepted.

THE FRESH.—We published on Thursday articles from the Wilmington papers as to the damage by the late fresh to the works on the river above this place. A later number of the Herald contains the following extract from a letter from Col. Murchison:

"We have sustained some loss by the late freshet. The lower slope at Jones's, with about eight ranges of timber, was carried away; and at Silver Run the upper gates are broken out, but not otherwise injured. I have not heard of any other damage."

Friday's Herald adds: Mr. Cassidey has received an additional letter from the President of the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, giving authentic particulars concerning the damage done the works by the recent freshet.

Mr. Douglass, the engineer, reports that about 1000 yards of packing, and 93,000 feet of timber, was carried away from Jones's Falls dam, and that the gates at Silver Run are unshipped, but in no wise injured.

The Board of Directors, we learn, will hold a meeting at Pittsboro' on Thursday, 22d inst.

SMALL POX.—There are some cases of small pox in Madison, Rockingham county, N. C., the disease having been contracted in Petersburg, Va.

TERRIBLE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—An arrival from California brings intelligence of a rail road accident on the Panama road, by which over 30 persons had been killed and 50 wounded. It occurred on a train of nine cars containing 900 passengers, going to California. The names are not given.

BREAKERS AHEAD!—There has been a most uneasy feeling in the country for a few weeks past, lest the English and American ships of war at Nicaragua should come into collision. There is in truth much reason to fear it; for the British officers have interfered to prevent the landing of passengers from the American steamers, on the ground that such passengers were recruits for Walker's army. Our government has taken fire at such an interference, and is supposed to have sent out orders to its officers to see that the passengers be allowed to go and come at pleasure. If the naval officers of the two nations be not, therefore, the most prudent men in the world, it is more than probable that a collision has already actually occurred, and that we may wake up some morning soon and find ourselves at war.

But this is not all. It will be seen in the proceedings of Congress that the President has sent in a message on Nicaraguan affairs, justifying the acknowledgment of Walker's government by the formal reception of its new Minister, Father Vijil. Whereupon Mr. Crittenden predicted, that *in less than ten days after this news reaches Europe* OUR COUNTRY WILL BE AT WAR! This is strong language to come from a statesman of such large experience and eminent ability as Mr. Crittenden. It will startle the country. Let us hope, in the midst of a very natural anxiety, that Mr. Crittenden may be mistaken.

In addition to the proceedings in the Senate, is the following by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Yesterday afternoon, Secretary Marcy sent for Mr. Marcoleta, and as an act of courtesy informed him of the decision of this government in receiving Padre Vijil as the Nicaraguan Envoy. Mr. Marcoleta at once protested against it as an act in violation of the laws of God and of nations. He is now preparing a circular complaining of the decision of our government, to be addressed to all the foreign legations accredited by the United States.

P. S. Later and more full accounts show that the report by telegraph exaggerated Mr. Crittenden's remark. The following is the substance of the debate which followed the reading of the message:—

Mr. Crittenden regarded the message as one of very grave import, and such as certainly should not go forth to the country without remark. He had never listened to any communication from the Executive that seemed to him more fraught with serious consequences, he might say evil consequences, than the document just read. In a week's time the country would be agitated from one end to the other with fearful forebodings of war. If we were to have a war he wished it to come in an open manly manner, and not by indirection from motives of paltry policy, to be driven blindly step by step into the abyss. This Government of Nicaragua, which the President had thus officially acknowledged, was as it were, but a thing of yesterday. Even the shoes had not been worn out on the feet of those who had effected it before the President, with hot haste, had become satisfied of its permanency and its capacity to discharge all the duties required of one of the great family of nations. It was to his (Mr. C's) mind, to say the least, a most hasty conclusion to reach on a subject likely to involve so many important considerations.

Where was the prudence which had hitherto directed our national councils? What said Gen. Jackson in his message relating to Texas, when that Republic had won her way by her brilliant victories to the respect of the world? He had not that celebrated message by him, but he recollected that every page was a patriotic rebuke of the one before them. He thought that the injudicious recognition of a Government was quite as much to be avoided as that danger of entangling alliances with foreign nations against which the country had been so solemnly warned by the chief of its great founders. And yet the President had seen fit to acknowledge this Government of a day by officially accrediting its Minister! Such a policy might affect the whole family circle of nations, and therefore required of the Senate the gravest consideration.

Mr. Mason was not aware that there was any thing in the paper which called for the admonition of the Senator from Kentucky. The President had merely informed the Senate of a change in the Government of Nicaragua; that one President had been appointed in lieu of another; that he had been called upon to receive a Minister from Nicaragua, and had felt it his duty to do so. Mr. M. defended the policy of recognising *de facto* Governments. Nicaragua was not a new State. It had been recognised among other Central American States since 1824. Is it now a Government, was the whole inquiry. We have had political intercourse with it for a series of years. Knowing that our citizens had gone there, the President had properly paused; but the Rivas Government had existed for six or eight months, and seemed to be stable. Whilst we should do nothing to encourage a change, when it happened all we had to do was to ascertain its probable stability. Mr. Mason could not see any danger of war in what had happened. Whence came this portentous cloud? Should we be deterred from a plain right and duty because foreign Powers had intermeddled with affairs in that quarter? If the recognition would bring an issue in regard to Central American difficulties, he would say very well. We should not regard the consequences. We were to be affected only as far as our own citizens are concerned. Their property had been jeoparded by British interference, and it was our duty to see the wrong redressed. The President was the only power authorized to receive a foreign Minister. A mere change of rulers does not raise a question of responsibility in the case. Mr. M. referred to the successive changes of rulers in France, and our prompt recognition in each case of the ruling power, whether a republic or a despotism.

Mr. Pratt thought the only practical issue was in regard to the effect upon our own citizens going to Nicaragua. The recognition would take away the restrictions now existing by our neutrality laws. Our citizens can go now, but this would relieve them from the inhibition.

Mr. Weller could not agree that it raised any question of war. A mere revolution in Nicaragua could give no cause for war with us.

It was then agreed to print the documents, and defer their further consideration.

Departure of Nicaragua Emigrants.—We were on board the schooner Minna Schiffer last evening, just prior to her departure. Her decks were crowded with as noble a band of emigrants as ever started forth upon any adventure. They numbered about two hundred and thirty in all, stout, manly forms all of them, and evidently the right sort of material for a new and unsettled country. About one hundred and seventy-five of them were under Col. John A. Jaquess. Some twenty or thirty of the crowd—not under Col. Jaquess—were from Mississippi.—*N. O. Crescent, 8th.*

THE FRENCH DISCOURTESY.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, remarking on the rude remark of the French Minister of War in Paris to Major Mordecai and his brother officers, that "their next meeting will probably be at the cannon's mouth," says:

"There are many other collateral circumstances of the same character which have been mentioned by Americans who have been officially brought into contact with the Emperor's Government, and which go to exhibit a very unfriendly feeling toward the United States. They hold the United States in light esteem as a national power, and have an especial abhorrence of its democracy.

"M. Sartiges (the French Minister) came over in the same packet with the three army commissioners, and, as they had attributed to his malign influence their bad reception in France, they were not very courteous to the Minister. Neither of them spoke to him, except Major Mordecai, and he but once. The army commissioners have made their report to the Secretary of War.

"Neither the British nor French Government have probably felt any particular obligations to us for our supposed Russian sympathies in their struggle. But in fact, these sympathies were more apparent than real, and in case of any real danger to the cause of civilization, public feeling in this country would have been on the side of the Allies."

The Philadelphia Enquirer, whilst stating that the report of the indignity is true, adds that

"Such an outrage was singular and extraordinary under the circumstances, and we cannot possibly conceive its motive. It must not, however, be permitted to pass by without due notice by the American Government. Nay, we are further informed that a manifest coolness towards the American officers was exhibited by all the French officials with whom they came in contact. On the other hand the utmost attention was paid to them in all the other countries of Europe through which they had occasion to pass. The conduct of the French Minister was the more remarkable, because Frenchmen are proverbial for politeness and courtesy, and have heretofore manifested the most friendly feelings towards the United States."

MR. CRAMPTON IN ANOTHER PREDICAMENT.—The late English papers have brought a batch of official documents communicated to Parliament by the government, and among them the following extract from a letter of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington:

Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, March 31, 1856.

It will be within your lordship's recollection, that Mr. Clayton was informed by Sir Henry Bulwer, before the treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruatan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession; *and Mr. Clayton has, on various occasions since, in conversation with me, stated that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica or any other British West India island.*

This appeared in the papers on Thursday morning last. On the meeting of the Senate on that morning, Mr. Clayton rose and pronounced the entire statement as to him *utterly false.* And he proceeded to show, from another letter of Mr. Crampton's, as well as from a conversation between himself and Mr. Crampton, in the presence of Mr. Crittenden, that Mr. Crampton himself disproved Mr. Crampton's statement to Lord Clarendon! Mr. Clayton stated, that while he was sick and confined to his lodgings in February and March he was called upon by Mr. Crittenden, and while they were engaged in conversation Mr. Crampton came to invite him (Mr. Clayton) to dine with him; but, being too much indisposed to accept the invitation, he took the opportunity to ask Mr. Crampton if he knew any thing of the report that he (Mr. Clayton) had ever admitted that Ruatan was exempted from the operation of the treaty of 1850. Mr. Crampton, in the most unqualified terms, acknowledged that there was no truth in the report that he (Mr. C.) had ever made any such intimation.

Mr. Crittenden remembered the matter, but could not pretend to detail the conversation at which he was accidentally present; but, according to his recollection, the substance of it was as related, and directly contrary to the published letter alluded to by the honorable Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Clayton adverted to the fact of his having made several speeches the whole object of which was to prove the direct reverse of what the letter had represented him to have admitted. The whole was an utter misapprehension.

Mr. Cass thought it must be apparent that the Senator from Delaware never could have uttered what Mr. Crampton had imputed to him unless in some fit of insanity.

Mr. Pratt desired to know what evidence there was of the authenticity of the letter. He thought it probable there might be some mistake about it.

Mr. Clayton had no knowledge of its authenticity. His attention had been called to it this morning, and certainly he was never more astonished in his life than in finding such a statement in print. He conceived it due to himself to pronounce it false, no matter by whom made. If Mr. Crampton had not made the statement, he could not feel injured by the remark; but if he had made it, it would be for him to explain. The letter had gone to the public through the press, and until it was denied or disavowed he was bound to suppose it genuine, though no one would be more happy than he would to find that it was not so.

Near the close of the sitting Mr. Clayton again alluded to the subject, and referred to the recollections of Mr. Fish, of New York, when the latter gentleman gave the substance of a conversation he had held with Mr. Crampton, confirmatory of the statements previously made by Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Crampton ought to go home, and his government ought to send some man here possessing common sense at least, if not common fairness.

Besides the above, other letters of Mr. Crampton, written in 1853, attribute to Gen. Cass and Secretary Marcy, in pretended conversations with himself, admissions of English rights utterly at variance with all that Gen. Cass and the Secretary have constantly maintained in their speeches in the Senate and diplomatic correspondence. Mr. Crampton must be demented.

MR. FILLMORE.—It is stated in a Washington letter to the Richmond Whig that Mr. Fillmore will not return to this country before the Presidential Election. He is at present in Russia.

ELECTORAL CONVENTIONS.—The American Electoral Convention for this District will meet in Wilmington on June 10th. The Democratic Convention will meet in the same place on the 9th of the same month.

THE ARGUS AND THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—The communication in another column is entitled to a place because it comes over the proper name of the writer, an old friend, who considers himself as having been assailed by the Argus.

Last Saturday's Argus has a brief article, closing the controversy, as it says, so far as it is concerned, and we will briefly rejoin, closing it on our part, as we trust.

The Argus has an unfortunate habit of writing one thing whilst it means, or professes to mean, another and a different thing. This is not only manifest in the original article which gave rise to this controversy, but in its subsequent writings. For instance, in its issue of the 10th inst., it said, for the purpose of damaging the Observer by showing that the Observer had damaged Gen. Scott, that in this county, where our circulation was greatest, "there was a *decrease* in the Whig vote," as between Kerr and Scott in 1852. To make our condemnation the more emphatic, the Argus italicised the word *"decrease."* Well, when we showed that instead of a *decrease*, there were actually 28 *more* votes for Gen. Scott than for Mr. Kerr, what might have been expected from an old friend who professes to have no enmity against us? We know that if we had done such a thing, to friend or foe, we should hasten to retract it. But the Argus does no such thing. It simply attempts to bolster up its former assertion by pretending that it did not mean a *decreased* Whig vote, but an *increased* vote for Pierce! The things are so different, that it requires some credulity to reconcile them. The sum of the whole matter is, that in the district where the Editor of the Argus was then Editor and Elector, 559 Whigs refused to vote for Scott, notwithstanding all his efforts in both capacities; whilst in our District, there was a gain of 129 Whig votes. We never pretended that this was owing to our efforts—in fact at the time, if we recollect aright, we gave the credit to our Elector, Gen. Winslow—we have only defended ourself from the insinuation first, and charge afterwards, that we had injured Gen. Scott's election. If the tables have been turned upon our accuser, he may thank himself.

Of a piece with the Argus's tactics in the above particular, is its making and reiterating a positive charge against us of writing a bitter and denunciatory article against Gen. Scott *after* the news of his nomination had reached Fayetteville, and when we deny the charge and call for proof, (offering him or his friends the use of our files,) quietly giving the matter the go-by, neither attempting to prove his charge nor yet frankly retracting it. If such is the course of the Argus towards those against whom it "never harbored malice," what must it be towards any who may be unfortunate enough to be in that category?

Sundry other misstatements, which we corrected, are disposed of by our neighbor in the same unjust manner.

The Argus may consider it ingenious, but it certainly is not ingenuous, to charge us with having "taken shelter under the wing of the Raleigh Standard." For shame! The Argus itself having told its readers that the Standard followed in the wake of the Observer, has now so little regard for its own character as to tell them that the Observer takes shelter under the wing of the Standard!

The Argus complains that the Observer is "becoming personal in its allusions." The innocent editor of the Argus commenced that game, by a wanton allusion to the Senior Editor of the Observer, the evil design of which was perfectly manifest. It was intended to create a prejudice against the Senior Editor in the popular mind, on a subject of all others the most delicate. And if the tables are again turned upon the Editor of the Argus he may thank himself. Let him eschew personalities before he complains of them.

So far from manifesting or feeling any spitefulness towards the Argus or its Editor, we cordially and sincerely welcomed both to this place two years ago, and we have ever treated them, in despite of covert inuendoes occasionally aimed at us, with uniform courtesy and fairness. We never assailed the Argus, either openly or by inuendo, until we felt bound to repel its attack upon the old line Whigs. We have no desire for controversy, especially with old party and personal friends. We have no "spite" against the Argus; and can most safely promise it, that if it will let us and our party alone, it will not be molested by us.

SQUANDERING THE PUBLIC LANDS.—After an intermission of a year or two, Congress has recommenced the system of granting millions of acres of public lands to build rail roads in the new States. A bill has actually passed both Houses giving a million of acres to a rail road in Iowa, and the Senate's Committee has reported similar bills for Florida, Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Alabama, granting about seven millions of acres more.

We did hope that this system of robbing the old States for the benefit of the new—robbing them not only of their share of the lands, but what is far worse, tempting their population to desert them, carrying off their wealth, for a residence in the more favored States—had received its quietus. But it appears to have been revived with more strength than ever. Only 9 votes could be had in the Senate against the Iowa bill, and the others will doubtless pass with equal unanimity. There are many influences operating to pass such bills. In the first place the members from the new States themselves are united in favor. They go for all they can get. Next are the holders of rail road stocks, having their centre in Wall street, who are working every wire to get the land, which generally enables them of itself to build the road, whereby they get a profitable stock for nothing. And lastly, we see that the great Atlantic cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are content, because the rail roads thus built all open new and productive countries to the trade with them. These combined influences are too powerful for the mere negative opposition of the old States.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Clayton denied the truth of certain statements, purporting to be the extract of a despatch from Crampton to Clarendon, to the effect, that before the signing of the treaty of 1850, he admitted England's right to the possession of the Bay Islands.

Mr. Cass sustained Mr. Clayton's views, saying Britain was being repeatedly driven from one point of defence, and would then take refuge behind another.

On Thursday, a message was received from President Pierce relative to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific, and in regard to the general condition of Nicaraguan affairs. He says that a small body of citizens were invited to Nicaragua by the Castillos party, apparently to put an end to the struggle. We do not go, says the message, behind the fact of a foreign government exercising the actual power to investigate the questions of legitimacy. We do not inquire into causes which may have led to the change of government. If, then, when the Nicaraguan minister, French, came here a few months ago, facts now presented had existed, he must have been received. Various objections to him were stated. Another—Vijil—has presented himself, and been received, satisfactory evidence existing that he represents the Government *de facto* and *de jure*. Numerous considerations of interest are advanced in reference to the propriety of his reception, and the President suggests that additional measures be adopted to promote the security of the transit across Nicaragua.

After the message was read, Mr. Weller sustained the action of the Administration, and reviewed General Walker's history—his invitation to and advent into Nicaragua. He spoke warmly and feelingly.

Mr. Crittenden followed, and denounced the action of the Executive. He asserted in the course of his remarks that in less than ten days after the intelligence of the acknowledgment of the independence of Nicaragua was received in Europe, our country would be involved in war in consequence. The Senate adjourned at the conclusion of Mr. C's speech.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. Knowlton offered a preamble covering an account of the recent killing of Thomas Keating by Mr. Herbert, a member of the House, setting forth that the Constitution gives the House the power to punish its members for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two thirds, to expel a member. The preamble concluded with a resolution referring the matter to the committee on the Judiciary with power to send for persons and papers, to report at their earliest convenience what action the House should take in the premises. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, objected to the introduction of the resolution, saying that no question of privilege was involved, as claimed by the gentleman who presented it. Mr. Clingman also objected, declaring the resolution to be out of order. The speaker replied to the several interrogatories by saying that the question must be submitted whether or no the resolution involves a question of privilege. Mr. Stephens of Ga., moved to lay the question upon the table. The motion was carried, yeas 78, nays 70.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Asia has brought English papers to the 3d inst.

In the British parliament the motion of censure for the fall of Kars was lost by a majority of 127.

An answer to Secretary Marcy's despatch of the 28th of December was laid before Parliament. The London Daily News, in its comments, refers to Mr. Crampton's recall as an invitation for the English Cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement and gratification of the government at Washington.

Cotton was easier, but not quoted lower. Sales of the week 42,000 bales. Flour had advanced 1 shilling.

PRIVATEERING.—Besides ratifying a treaty of Peace between the European Belligerents, the parties to it have adopted sundry modifications of the law of nations regulating the conduct of war; among them, one, that for the future, privateering shall not only be discontinued, but abolished. The several States represented in the Conference are pledged to maintain this principle, and States not represented are invited to give their adhesion to it. The United States Government has already refused the solicitation of France and England to become a party to such an arrangement, aimed chiefly at itself. It is scarcely likely to reconsider its refusal, and thus deprive itself of one of its most effective means of damaging an enemy. The principal reason for the refusal of the United States is, that it is inconsistent with our policy to keep a large standing force, either of navy or army, as European nations do, and which we should be obliged to do if there were no privateers to call into service on the breaking out of war.

The General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, both Old and New School, met in New York on Thursday last. Mr. McFarland of Va. was elected Moderator of the Old School Assembly, and Dr. Hickock of N. Y. Moderator of the New.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—A late arrival from California brings news of several fights with the Indians in Oregon, in one of which it is said that the U. S. regulars were defeated with the loss of 20 killed. The steamer Cascade has been captured by the Indians and burned. Several whites were massacred at the same time. It is reported that a body of one thousand Indians are approaching the Dalles from the North. Other fights are reported, in which the whites were victorious.

In Washington Territory, also, it is stated that the Indians were breaking out upon the whites in all directions.

Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday last, the 10th inst., Mr. David B. Houston accidentally fell into the fly-wheel of a steam saw mill, some three miles east of Greensboro', and was instantly crushed to death.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Johnston County.—The Democrats of Johnston County have nominated for the Senate, Linn B. Sanders; for the Commons, B. H. Tomlinson and Asa Barnes; for Sheriff, J. A. Vinson.

MARRIED,

At Beaver Creek Factory, on the 8th inst., by Wm. Alderman, Esq., Mr. MURDOC McDUFFIE to Miss PENNIE LONG.

In this county, on the 8th inst., by Arch'd McCollum, Esq., Mr. RODERICK McCRUMMEN to Miss LOVEDY ANN MUNROE.

In Greensboro, on the 14th, by Rev. J. J. Smyth, Mr. JAMES D. CUMMING, merchant of Wilmington, to Miss KATE, daughter of W. S. Rankin, Esq.

DIED,

In the County of Rockingham, on the 18th of April last, after an illness of about three weeks, Capt. THOMAS BLACKWELL, in the 80th year of his age.

In Rowan county, on the 8th inst, Mr. WM. S. MACAY, aged about 50 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 19.

BACON—	11	a 12	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	37½	a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5¼	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13½	a 14	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	15	a 00	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	10½	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover,prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com.pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	55 a	60
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	37½ a	40
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a	40
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	7 00	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	6 50	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	5 50	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	70	a 75	Crushed	12	a 12½
Wheat	1 00	a 0 00	St. Croix	11	a 12
Oats	45	a 50	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	90	a 1 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 11	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2½	a $2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2½	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	15	a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Dull.

Cotton—Dull, but no quotable decline, particularly the better grades.

Flour—No change.

Corn—Steady.

Hides—We reduce our quotations.

Wool—Advancing tendency.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 1 90, new virgin 2 40, scrape 90; Spirits 32 to 34.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New Virgin Turpentine $3, yellow dip 2 40, old virgin 1 92, hard 1 40. Spirits quiet at 36. Rosin 1 20. Tar 1 35. N. C. Bacon 11½. 50 hhds. Molasses sold at 35 to 37, 90 days.

At New York, Southern Flour 5 37 to 8 25. Southern Corn 56 to 60. Middling Upland Cotton 10¾. Spirits Turpentine 43½ to 45. Rosin 1 70 to 1 72½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. May 15, Str. Rowan, with goods for J H Hall, J W Powers & Co, J M Turner & Co, E J Hale.

Lutterloh's Line. May 17, Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for Stedman & Horne, J W Lett, Dr Robinson, Dr Foulkes, H & E J Lilly, S J Hinsdale, J H Hall, Bulla & Briles.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 14.—Schrs D C Hulse fm N York, J H Stroupe fm Philad, A F Howe fm Newburyport. 15.—Schrs J S Wilson fm N York, Exchange fm Baltimore, Marine fm N York; Brig S P Brown fm Cardenas

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Examination of Teachers of Common Schools for the County of Richmond, will examine applicants at Rockingham, on the last Saturday of May and the first Saturday of July, August and October. Females will be examined at any time. Applicants unknown to either of the Committee, will be required to present testimonials of good moral character. Those to whom certificates have heretofore been granted will return them to the Committee.

B. B. McKENZIE,
JOHN W. LEAK,
WALTER L. STEELE.
Committee.

May 10, 1856. 5-*3t

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Co. is this day appointed by the Board of Directors; to be held in the town of Wilmington on Wednesday, the 18th day of June next.

A full attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is earnestly requested.

H. W. GUION, President.

May 15, 1856. 5-4w

FISH.

A SMALL lot of No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 MACKEREL, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by B. ROSE.

May 19. 5-3t

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BENBOW would respectfully inform his friends and this community that he intends to leave here on the First of July, as usual, to be absent until the first of October.

Persons desiring his professional services will please not delay their calls until the last moment.

P. S.—As I am very much in need of money, those who still owe me will please call and settle, and thus oblige D. W. C. B.

May 3, 1856. 1-6wi

GRAND DISPLAY!!!

The State of North Carolina CHALLENGED!!!

NOWHERE have you seen—nowhere can you find an assortment of

CLOTHING

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

to compare with the Stock now on exhibition at the

"CITY CLOTHING STORE,"
WILMINGTON, N. C.

To all who visit the place, we say ☞ Call and see the largest assortment of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, and the Handsomest Store in our State! It's so, Gentlemen, and to attempt a contradiction, would be to deny an acknowledged truth. The establishment, as heretofore, is conducted by

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
who stand "A, 1," in their line of trade.

May 9. 3-4wi

BALM OF 1000 FLOWERS.

A FRESH supply of this elegant perfume and cosmetic, just received. Also, Lubin's & Edmchis' Extracts, assorted; Upper Ten, &c. for the handkerchief; Lubin's, Low's, Cleaver's and Bazin's Pomades and Soaps; Batchelor's and Phalon's Hair Dye; Puffs; Toilet Powder; Lily Blossom for removing tan and freckles; Bandoline; Cachous; Cut-glass Pungents; Guerlain's and Bazin's Shaving Cream; Farina Cologne; Shaving, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Hat and Hair Brushes; Combs; I. R. Balls, &c. &c., for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

May 12, 1856. 3-4ti

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL
April 28. 99-

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THE Annual Meeting of this Co., will be held on THURSDAY the 23d May next.
GEO. McNEILL, President.
April 29, 1856. 1-4m

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of

POWERS & TROY,

and will continue the

GROCERY & PROVISION BUSINESS

at the Store heretofore occupied by J. W. Powers & Co. They solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm.

J. W. POWERS
W. C. TROY.
May 1, 1856. 500-1m

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

JOSEPH MALLETT,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND STEAMBOAT AGENT.
No. 23 FRONT STREET,
New Orleans.
May 1, 1856. 500-2t

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer; honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given.
BARTHW FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY

TREAT
CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c,
Without Surgical Operations.
OFFICE 716 BROADWAY, COR. ASTOR PLACE N. Y.

Certificates from: Ex-Gov. T. M. Tucker, Hon. T. Butler King, Judge Alex. Walker, Gen. Narciso Lopez, Judge F. W. Huling, Col. Manasel White, Capt. Josiah Sellers, Capt. Wm. Leathers, Thos. E. Bond, M. D., A. S. Baldwin, M. D., W. P. Allison, M. D., J. S. Peacock, M. D.

Permission to refer to: Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones, Hon. P. Stanton, B. F. Palmer, Inventor of "Palmer's Artificial Leg;" Francis Grice, Naval Constructor, Navy Yard, Phila; Proprietors of Girard House, Phila.
April 28. 500-10t

BEAUTY! ELEGANCE! ECONOMY!

COMBINED in my well assorted Stock of No. One

Ready-Made Clothing

For Gentlemen, Youths and Boys.

Furnishing Goods,

Such as Dress Shirts of French Fancy Linen and fine plain Irish Linens, &c.

FANCY GOODS;

STRAW HATS; WIDE-AWAKES;

BOOTS,

GENTLEMENS' GAITERS of every description.
PATENT LEATHER OXFORD TIES:
Sole Leather Travelling ***TRUNKS;*** Trunks for Ladies with secret Drawers and Bonnet Boxes attached;

Valises; Carpet Bags; Umbrellas;
WALKING CANES;
SEGARS;

LOOKING GLASSES, Large and Small;

and "last but not least" a new more of "THE VESTS" left, with countless invisible profiles of different Physiognomies.

Making in all the Largest, Cheapest and Handsomest Assortment of Goods in this branch of business ever exhibited in this Market.

I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me, and I have no hesitation in saying that the result will be a satisfactory one to my customers.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 10, 1856. 94-2m

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 3-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 28tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE SUBSCRIBER has erected a
STEAM SAW MILL,
8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. E. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for my Lumber.
DAVID KIVETT.
Cumberland Co., Jan'y 25, 1856. 75-6m

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.
W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Jacob Sennell, in the Manufacturing of

Steel and Cane Reeds, Cotton and Worsted Heddles, and Manufacturers Finding Business,

will continue at the Old Stand, No. 72, North 3d Street, one door below Cherry, Philadelphia.
JOHN H. STOCKTON,
JOHN M. MITCHELL } J. H. STOCKTON & CO.

Mendenhall's Loom Findings made to order.
March 1, 1856. 88-3mpd

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by
J. W. POWERS & CO.
April 19. 93tf

Fish Nets & Net Twine

For sale by
W. H. CARVER.
March 6. 84-tf

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 22.

The new Revised Statutes.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, a few copies of the New Revisal. Price $4, *cash on delivery.*
E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 24.

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

NEW
Spring & Summer Goods.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received in part, and is this day receiving, a large and well selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting in part as follows:—

Plaid and Chena Striped Silks; plain Black Do.; Black Striped Plaid and Figured Do.; Colored and Black Challies; Berages, Tissues and Berage De Lain; Berage Tissues and Organdie Robes; Printed Jaconet and Organdie Muslins; Gingham Lawns; French, English and American Prints; White and Printed Brilliants; together with a handsome assortment of Plain and Embroidered Mantillas; White, Black and Colored Crape Shawls; Embroideries of all kinds, some handsome sets Collars and Sleeves to match; Honiton and Maltese Lace, Collars and Sleeves; Thread, Lisle, Linen and Cotton Edging; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin, Edging, Inserting and Flouncing.

—ALSO,—

A large assortment Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Soft Hats, for Men and Boys; Ladies', Misses', and Children's Bonnets and Flats; and a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Summer Goods for Men and Boys' wear. Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

With many articles not enumerated, making my stock a very desirable one; and I would invite my old customers, friends, and the public generally, to give me an early call.
A. JOHNSON, Jr.
April 4, 1856. 93-tf

NEW GOODS.

MOORE & BROTHER

ARE receiving a Large and Handsome Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of almost every thing kept in the Dry Goods line, viz:

Plain, Plaid, Figu'd Black and Col'd Silks; Berages of every quality and price; Tissues, Organdies, Lawns, Challies, Muslin DeLains, and all the latest styles of Robes; Ginghams; Jaconet, Mull and Swiss Muslins; a fine selection of Embroidery: Kid, Pic Nic and Silk Gloves; a large lot of Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Plain, Plaid and Embroidered Crape Shawls; Talmas; Silk and Lace Mantles; Bonnet Silks and Ribbons; Parasols; Bonnets, Flats and Hats for Misses; a large lot of Hosiery; Colored and Black Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Children's Shoes and Gaiters, &c.

ALSO,

A large stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING** for Gentlemen and Youths; Hats, Boots, Gaiters and Shoes. And in fact, every article usually kept in the DRY GOODS LINE, which we invite the public to examine.
April 3. 92-tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris Chena Strip'd do do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd do do
Gro d'Rhine; Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Printed Bareges, all colors;
do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do do Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Emb'd Skirting; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.
PETER CROW.
March 29, 1856. 92-tf

Spring Goods for 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found for the Ladies,

Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Bareges; Challies and Battiste; Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Flirts; Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting; White, Brown and Bull, Linen Drills; Irish Linen; Drab D'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson.
Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain, colrd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Farcy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Socks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Sept. 20. 37-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES and LIQUORS,
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.
W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

FOR SALE.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., desirous of changing their business, offer for sale the FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the Fayetteville Hotel, together with a lease of the Building till the 1st of July 1858.

This Hotel is too favorably known to the public to require recommendation from us, and we feel assured that a rare chance to make money is embraced in the above offer.

Any information respecting the business of the House will be cheerfully given to such as may make inquiry. Terms made easy.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
March 1, 1856. 83-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE.

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

UNION LINE.

CHARLESTON to CHERAW &c., Via GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE owners of the Marion having purchased the Gov. Graham, will for the future run in connection with her on the Pee Dee River.

The Marion has for several years been on the Pee Dee River, and is well known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Steamer Gov. Graham was built for the Cape Fear River; is of very light draft, and for the last year has been engaged on the Pee Dee, and during the extraordinary low stages of the River last Fall never failed to make her regular trips with full freights and without detention.

Shippers by this line may be certain of having their freights delivered at any stage of the river without delay, as the Gov. Graham will ALWAYS take the Marion's freight up the River when she cannot get up on account of low water. Consignments to the agents in Charleston and Georgetown forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,
Agents in Charleston.
SHACKELFORD & FRASER,
Agents in Georgetown.
DAN'L A. HORN, Agent in Cheraw.
Feb'y 22, 1856. 81-3m

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $15. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. R. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here

FOR SHERIFF.

We are requested to announce CHARLES D. NIXON as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County.
April 18th, 1856. 97-tf

We are authorised to announce **Wm. R. LOVE** as a candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the ensuing election.
April 21—97-tE

WILLIAM A. ROGERS announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.
Lumberton, April 26, 1856. 500-t1A

MONEY!!!

WE want to buy YOUNG NEGROES, for which we will pay CASH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 21, 1856. 97tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

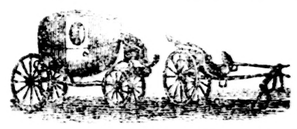
which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

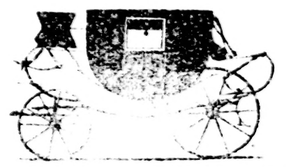
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES B. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorable with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Baronches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,
EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES.
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (MONTHLY).

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year: namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address,
L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
8,500 Lbs. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 23. 3-tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,388 36
" " "expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " "now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 88 100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89	
" for Premiums received	6,103 28	
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50	
" for Rent	70 00	
		$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00	
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00	
" " Salaries	1,550 00	
" " State Tax	100 00	
" " Contingent expenses	375 62	
" " Premiums returned	20 65	
		$4,346 27
Balance		$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40	
		$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Steelman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPPERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

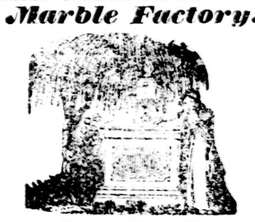
Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.
May 24, 1855. 4-Y

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1856. 64yrd

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL receive proposals for constructing footways on each side of Eccles's Bridge, to be built out side of the present banisters of the bridge, and to be about 8 feet wide.

A. McLEAN,
WM. McLAURIN, } Committee.
Feb'y 18, 1856. 79tf

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $4,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon with his Brother Joseph Bonaparte; Olmsted's Journey in the Seaboard Slave States; Memoirs of Susan Alibone; The Way of Salvation, by Albert Barnes.

Further supplies of Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland; Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan; Eldora; The Old Homestead, by Mrs. Stephens; Rose Clark; Widow Bedot, The Escaped Nun, The Hidden Path, Alone, and other popular Works. Peterson's Familiar Science; Short Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Banker's Cases; and various School Books.

Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 5.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1855. 7tf

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE Have received in part, and during the week shall have in Store, the balance of our *SECOND STOCK* of

SPRING GOODS,

Embracing a
LARGE STOCK of DESIRABLE GOODS,
selected personally with much care.

Our old customers and others, are invited to give us a call or send in their orders which we will guarantee to fill to their satisfaction.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
May 5, 1856. 1-tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Gerrish, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-y

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern oak Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 31, 1855. 68-tf

NOTICE.

SOME time in April last, Francis W. Edwards and myself endorsed a note for three hundred Dollars, made by Joel Fore, and payable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. The said note was not discounted at Bank, and if it is in the hands of any person I would be glad to be informed of it. Address, Johnsonville, N. C.
ALEX'D G. McBRYDE.
May 2, 1856. 1-3tpd

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL

FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS, N. C.

THIS well known Hotel the Dining House for the passengers going, north and south, and the Office of the stage lines to Fayetteville, Lumberton and Conwayboro', is located immediately on the Wil. & Man. Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., sixty-three miles south of Wilmington. The House is entirely new, and furnished with new furniture, in a style inferior to no establishment of the kind in the South. The facilities afforded by a communication with Wilmington and Charleston twice a day, enables the Proprietress to procure for her table, every delicacy, and no pains or expense shall be spared to maintain the extensive reputation of the culinary department of her house.

The BAR is supplied with the most superior brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and is under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the business. The Stage for Lumberton and Fayetteville leaves this house Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, P. M., immediately after the arrival of the Northern and Southern Trains. The Conwayboro' Stage leaves the same days at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passengers on the Cars have sufficient time to dine, and those stopping over will find attentive servants at the platform to take charge of their baggage.

The efforts of the subscriber to contribute to the comfort of her guests heretofore, warrant her in the assurance that a generous public will assist in sustaining her house.

Comfortable and convenient arrangements are made for families wishing to spend the summer in the country. Persons wishing to remain over night, will thereby avoiding the night travelling on the cars, will find every thing in readiness for their reception.

M. A. BROTHERS
Fair Bluff, April 5. 89-3m

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.
April 3. 93tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

C. BLACK

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.
Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93-3m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session, those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60-tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2500** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
P. L. ANDERS
March 16, 1856. 89-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, has a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, has a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leigaton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 45-tf